SPEECH OF THE QUEEN REGENT.

SHE ADDRESSES THE PARLIAMENT WITH THE YOUNG KING BY HER SIDE.

SPAIN'S GRIEVOUS CUBAN TROUBLES TOLD IN STIRRING WORDS-A FINE DISPLAY OF LOY-ALTY FROM HER SUBJECTS-A STATE

CEREMONY THAT WILL BE NOTABLE IN THE ANNALS OF MADRID.

Madrid, April 20,-The opening of the Spanish including the handsomely uniformed Blue Dra-Guards. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in full dress.

WILD CHEERS FOR THE SOVEREIGN.

A wild cheer at 2:30 p. m. announced the arrival of the Queen Regent, who was driven to the Cortes Palace in a state coach, escorted by taken up within the building as the Queen Regent entered, the cheers being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva Alfonso Trece!" "Viva España!"-a really tumultuously patriotic demonstration.

The Oueen Regent read the speech from the while seated, with the little King Alinaudible to all but those in her immediate vicinity, being punctuated throughout with cries of "Viva España!"

A wonderful picture was presented by the Queen's entourage, consisting of ment of the highest personages in Spain in brilliant court, military, naval or palace uniforms.

At the close of the speech there was renewed cheering, after which Premier Sagasta declared the Cortes opened, and the Queen Regent and the boy King, accompanied by the Court, left the building amid another wild burst of enthusiasm.

THE QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

The Queen Regent's speech was as follows: The grave unxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased and are heightened by public uneasiness, con-veying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which mplications as a result of events in Cuba have taken. These complication were brought about by a section of the people of the United States, which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was Chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanian sovereignty which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the Government of the United States yield to this blind current, the menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference, for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American Nation, would become intolerable provocations which would compel my Govern ment, in defence of the national dignity. with the Government of the United

In this supreme crisis the sacred voice of represents human fustice on earth to in counsels of peace and prudence, i my Government had no difficulty ening, strong in the consciousness of ght, and calm in the strict performance of its

Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope, and also to the great Po vers, whose action strengthen my conviction that Spain's cause derives versal sympathy and that her conduct me unanimous approval. It is possible, how that an act of aggression is imminent and

that an act of appression is imminent and that not the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish Fatherland.

In anticipation of this critical moment when reason and justice will have for their supported for the Cortes; and the traditional energy of our neople. I have hastened the assembling of the Cortes; and the supreme decision of Parliament will loubtless sanction the unalterable resolution of my Government to defend our

liament will loubtless sanction the unalterable resolution of my Government to defend our rights, whatsoever sacrifices may be imposed upon us in accomplishing this task.

Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfil the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my won's throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the heart and the territory of the patien. henor and the territory of the notion.

THE TROUBLED PHILIPPINES. The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble

in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

Although a dark and gloomy future is before us the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our clorious army, pavy and united na-tion before foreign aggregator, we crust in God that we shall exerceme without stain on our honor the bageless and unjust attacks made upon us.

MADRID'S DISPLAY OF LOYALTY. POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR THE QUEEN REGENT

AND THE YOUNG KING.

London, April 21 .- The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"On few occasions has Madrid witnessed such scenes of popular enthusiasm as to-day, when the Queen Regent, accompanied by the King dressed in the uniform of the Infantry Cadets with the insignia of the Golden Ficece, travelled in state, with all the pemp that makes the Spanish Court famous, from the Palace to the Senate Hall

"The distance is very short; not more than four minutes' walk. The Plaza de Oriente and the Plaza Ministerios, which the Court and procession had to traverse, were most densely crowded, chiefly with people of the upper and middle classes. The moment the batteries an nounced the departure of the Queen Regent and the King, the excitement became intense. When, at the end of a long procession of huszars, royal piqueurs and state coaches carrying the chief ladies-in-waiting, the Chamberlains of the Court and the Grandees of Spain, the royal carriage appeared at the gate of the Royal Palace, the enthusiasm burst forth into long and interminable cheering, such as had not been heard in Spain since the day when the late King Alfonso

returned from l'aris. "The infantry, which lined the way to the Senate, the cavalry and the mounted civil guards sent to preserve order, had hard work to keep the crowd, frantic with enthusiasm, from approaching the royal carriage and escorting it. The Queen Regent apeared much moved, though she is usually of impassive demeanor. The King locked on the crowd with evident pleasure, with feelings as enthusiastic as theirs and saluted

every moment in military fashion. "'Long live the Queen! 'Long live the King!" Long live Spain!" were the cries incessantly given. The spirit of the crowds in the streets pervaded the recluded halls of the Senate, and when the doors were thrown wide open for the royal persons to enter, thousands of distinguished spectators who filled the galleries, Depu-

SPAIN'S CORTES ASSEMBLES. ties and Senators rose to their feet and received the Queen and the King with thundering accla-

> "The Hall of Session presented a most animated appearance. It was gay with a bright note of color. Ladies in spring costumes filled the front rows of the galleries, the Diplomatic Gallery especially. They were most enthusiastic cheering and waving their handkerchiefs and fans. It was long before silence was established.

"The Queen Regent and the King, escorted by commissions from the Senate and the Lower Chamber, who had met them at the gate, took seats on their throne. The Government, the Captains-General, the Grandees and members of corps on the other. Seffor Sagasta advanced and handed the Queen Regent the speech from the Throne. Her Maiesty read it while seated, in a calm, clear voice, all others standing,

is against Spanish etiquette to interrupt the reading of a speech from the Throne; but the solemnity of the occasion was too impressive. Twice had her Majesty to stop while the cheers, acclamations and "vivas" for Spain, the Queen Regent and the King made her speaking impossible. The cheering was still more frantic when in the streets."

MAY HEAD OFF THE ULTIMATUM. REPORT THAT GENERAL WOODFORD WILL GET HIS PASSPORTS BEFORE HE DELIVERS

THE AMERICAN DEMAND. Lendon, April 21.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing at 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, says:

"General Woodford's family left to-night by the ordinary express for Biarritz. The American Minister himself has taken tickets for the South of France express to-morrow. He has reis doubted whether he will have an opportunity presenting the American ultimatum,

in all probability, Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, will send him his passday), with a declaration that diplomatic relations between the two Governments have been broken off. General Woodford has handed the archives of the Legation to the British Embassy. where he dined to-night.

The Republican minority met this afternoon and agreed to grant the Government whatever measures might be necessary for war. Some uneasiness is felt at the movements of Don Carlos, which are being closely followed. It is asserted that the Government will not resort to

THE ULTIMATUM IN MADRID. MINISTER WOODFORD WILL PRESENT IT TO THE

SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO-DAY. Madrid, April 20, midnight.-United States Minister Woodford has received President Me-Kinley's ultimatum and will present it to the

Spanish Government to-morrow. The Ministerial organ "El Correo" says this evening that "when the ultimatum is delivered Spain will worthily reply, stoutly defending her

WAR ENTHUSIASM IN SPAIN MEMBERS OF THE CORTES DECLARE THE AMERI

Madrid, April 20.-Great enthusiasm is reperted throughout Spain at the prospect of war The Senators and Deputies, in the lobbies of Parliament this evening, talked most deter minedly, and declared the demands of th United States would be energetically rejected and that all the war credits would be voted without demur, the Chambers sitting all night

Ministers met in council extraordinary and discurred exclusively naval and military matters. No statement has been issued regarding the de-

declared that the Government had up to that time received nothing official regarding an uiti-

Marshal Lopez Dominguez, in an interview, is quoted as expressing confidence in the Cubana ioining the Spaniards against the American

forces. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, and Admirats Beranger and Butler declare that the Spanish people can thoroughly rely on the bravery of the Spanish fleets.

An official dispatch from Havana says that Captain-General Blanco has chartered a vessel to oring over four thousand Spanish sailors who have heretofore served in the United States Navy, but who are now desirous of defending their own country."

The official dispatch adds that the Cuban insurgent leader Betancourt has published a proclamation agreeing to a suspension of hostilities. In conclusion the dispatch says:

The inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba, even those who are the most heatile to Spain, are re-solved to fight on the side of the Spainlards, and some influential rebel leaders have the same intention.

GENERAL WOODFORD PREPARING TO GO. INS DAUGHTER AND THE LADIES OF THE LEGA-TION LEAVE MADRID FOR PARIS.

Madrid, April 20 .- Miss Woodford, the daughter of General Woodford, and the remaining ladies of the United States Legation, left Madrid to-night. They will join Mrs. Woodford in Parls. They were accompanied to the French capital by Lieutenant G. L. Dyer, the

United States Naval Attaché General Woodford, Colonel G. S. Sickles, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and Captain T. H. Bliss, the United States Military Attaché, will leave Madrid so soon as the Minister's final instructions from Washington have been carried out. General Woodford has not yet asked for his passports.

On the departure of General Woodford from Madrid, which is expected almost immediately, the Arms of Great Britain will replace those of the United States over the United States Embassy, and the British Chargé d'Affaires will look after the interests of the United States in

Spain. Herbert W. Bowen, American Consul-General at Barcelona, will leave that city on Thursday, after transferring the papers of the Consulate to the British Consulate.

Ignacio F. Hernandez, the United States Vice-Consul here, has resigned.

ENGLAND WANTS TO KNOW. AN INQUIRY AS TO SPAIN'S INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO NEUTRAL SHIPS.

ndon, April 20.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" telegraphs as follows:

forward on behalf of his Government an urgent request for an explanation as to how Spain will carry out her right of visiting ships in case of

RANGERS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER. Dallas, Tex., April 20.-Governor Culberson to-day ordered the entire Ranger force to the Mexican frontier to repel any invasion from that country that Spanish sympathizers may make. Orders were issued to recruit every

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION,

COLONEL HAY'S SPEECH AT THE LORD SHE IS ORDERED OUT OF CUBA MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HIS TOPIC-THE SPANISH MINISTER

London, April 20.-At the Easter banquet at the Mansion House this evening His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and many Ambassador Hay's seat was at the left of Lord Mayor Davies, and the Spanish Ambassador, Count Rascon, was allotted the place at his right hand, but at the last moment Count Rascon wrote that a sudden indisposition would prevent his being present. The talk of the evening was the expected presence of the representatives of the United States and Spain, and much disappointment was felt at the Spanish United States and Spain were present.

At the reception before the banquet the Duke Their Majesties left the Senate, and so it was of Cambridge specially singled out Colonel Hay, cordially shaking him by the hand, and after the banquet Colonel Hay, the Duke of Cambridge and Consul-General William McKinley Osborne talked a long time of Cuba

Lord Mayor Davies, when proposing the health of the members of the Diplomatic Corps. selcomed the United States Ambassador and expressed the hope, "in the name of the citizens of London," that there would be no war.

Colonel Hay's reply was the feature of the evening. He was repeatedly applauded by the company. Speaking of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, he said:

We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say, in the spirit of pride that it only shows But this truth is incontestable, three generations of men and tant differences, there has been between us and friendly regard a peng more firm and solid as the years in partnership in the serious work of the Whether we will or not we are associathat work by the very nature of things. position of bresistible hands.

Colonel Hay, in an impressive peroration which elicited outbursts of cheering, recalled the light of the Bridsh and American flags flying on the cruiser fire klyn during the Jubilee fes-tivities as a happy augury, and closed his re-sponse by available the endden illumination through the fog by sent flags might ever float united.

SPAIN'S SHIPS LEAVE ST. VINCENT. A REPORT THAT THE CAPE VERDE PLEET IS OFF

that word had reached Washington regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet, which has been at St Vincent. The message came to the attaches of the Spanish Legation, who had remained in the city, and said that the fleet had sailed, but that its destination was unknown The vessels had been coaling all day, and at

the, I departure their bunkers were full. It was at first supposed that they had started the demand made on her by sending 'uba and Porto Rico Just how many of the of Spain's fleet had sailed was not stated, but the vessels known to have been at torpedo boats and three torpedo-boat destroy-

which sailed from Caliz on Sunday rived in time to join the fleet and sailed with it, and it was announced that the fleet would be further reinferced by the battle-ship Carlos V.

SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. London, April 21.-"The Daily Felegraph" declares this morning that the United States Government has purchased the Umbria and the Etruria, of the Cunard Line.

THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE. MADRID DISPATCH SAYS ITS LOCATION WILL. BE A VERITABLE SURPRISE.

Madrid, April 20.-The utmost reticence is Spanish warships, and in official circles here it is said that the location of the first naval battle will be a veritable surprise London, April 21. The Paris correspondent

of "The Daily Mail" says:

DON CARLOS ARRIVES AT BRUSSELS. THE SPANISH PRETENDER IN EASY TOUCH WITH ENGLISH SYMPATHIZERS.

Brussels, April 20.-Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, arrived here this evening. London April 20.-The Rome correspondent

of "The Daily News" telegraphs that Don Carlos left Italy at the request of the Italian "The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Ostend,

telegraphing on Wednesday, says:

telegraphing on Wednesday, says:

"Don Carlos and his wife, travelling under the names of the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, arrived here this morning by the train de luxe from Vienna, having come by way of Lucerne. He intended remaining a few days, out on hearing that the season had not yet begun he left at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Brussels.
"Before he started I had a conversation with him on the platform of the rallway station. He was extremely reserved, alleging that he had heen inaccurately reported so frequently that he had to be cautious. With regard to the he had to be cautious. With regard to the Hispano-American crisis he said he had nothing to add to the sentiments he expressed to Señor Mella, the Spanish Deputy, in his letter of April 13, already published. In that communication he said: 'If the Spanish Government do their duty everybody should support them.' As the crists remains unchanged, he said, he could merely confirm that opinion. On the probable

issue of a war Don Carlos was absolutely slient." QUEEN REGENT THANKS THE POPE. HUMAN PASSION AND GREED, SHE SAYS, DE-FEATED THE PONTIFF'S NOBLE PURPOSES.

London, April 21.-The Rome correspondent "Señor Guilon, the Foreign Minister, to-day re-ceived the British Chargé d'Affaires, who put letter the Pope received to-day from the Queen Regent of Spain. After dwelling on the exceedingly critical character of the situation, Her

Majesty says:

I thank Your Holiness in my own name and that of the entire nation for your efforts in favor of peace, and I am all the more eager to make this expression of gratitude at this critical moment, when human passion and greed have gained the upper hand of the noble purposes of the Vicar of Christ. If Providence has decreed to expose Spain to new trials, Spain is preparing with faith and tranquil conscience, aware that her sons will know how to die for her honor.

UNTIL MIDNIGHT OF FRIDAY ALLOWED FOR A REPLY.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SIGNS THE INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CONGRESS, AND MANY IMPORTANT STEPS TO PUT THEM KEY WEST FLEET LIKELY

TO BE ORDERED TO CUBA

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. April 20.-Steps taken to carry out the National programme of intervention in Cuba followed each other to-day in rapid and stirring succession. The ultimatum which is to convey to Spain this country's demand for the diate withdrawal of the Spanish land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters was signed by the President at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and promptly transmitted to Minister oodford, who was instructed to present it

without delay to the Spanish Government. A copy of the ultimatum was delivered at the same time at the Spanish Legation here, and on its receipt the Minister, Senor Polo de Barnabe, applied for and obtained passports from the cantry for himself and his suite, thus breaking the last link of diplematic communication at this capital between Spain and the United States The care of Spanish interests was confided by Señor Polo to the French Ambassador and the Minister of Austria-Hungary jointly, and the Minister and his assistants left Washington this evening on their way to Canada.

INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

intervention resolutions passed by Congress early Tuesday morning, and notification of this action was sent to the two houses soon after they had assembled. The resolution having belaw and the ultimatum it involved having been sent to Spain, Congress was asked to grant the Executive authority to raise the volunteer forces necessary to compel the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish land and naval forces The House of Representatives promptly passed the amended Volunicer bill, reported by the Military Affairs Committee, which will make available for National service from \$0,000 to 90,000 troops, chosen chiefly from the militia rganizations of the various States. The Senate i is hoped that a vote may be reached on te-morrow, and that a proclamation calling for So,000 or 100,000 volunteers may be issued from the White House by Friday next at the latest t menth is set by competent military authorities here as the thortest term in which the volintere forces thus raised can be prepared and hardened for actual work in the field. HOW SPAIN MAY ANSWER.

The text of the President's ultimatum to spain is not to be made public until to-morrow. Its general purport is, however, already gener The time granted the Spanish Government in which to return an answer to tion of Cuba is understood to lapse at Friday sort to the Administration's final note, but will prefer to indicate her unwillingness to considports to Minister Woodford, and thus terminating all peaceful intercourse with the United Should General Woodford be requested by the Spanish Government to leave Madrid matum will not be complied with, and that the Spaulsh Cabiner stands ready to resist American intervention in Cuba by force of arms.

BLOCKADE OF THE CUBAN PORTS.

No action will probably be taken try until Saturday looking to the extinction of Spanish authority in Cuba, but by Saturday evening the Key West Squadron is likely to be ordered to undertake a complete blockade of Cuban ports. In the present state of military THE CUNARD STEAMERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN preparations little more than a naval blockade lected in sufficient numbers, properly organized and equipped to form an army of invasion and occupation, short of a month. Whether Porto Rico is also to be blockaded at once has not yet been determined by the naval and mili-

tary authorities. The actual outbreak of hostilities may make revessary, indeed, some important changes in the plans already formed for operating by sea and land. The Spanish fleet now at the Cape bserved now regarding the movements of the Verd Islands cannot, after war has fermally begun, use St. Vincent as a base of manouyring, or even as a coaling station. The Cape Verd Islands are Portuguese territory, and under the law of nations the Portuguese Gov-The war is the invariable topic everywhere; but there is a strange absence of excitement in the American Colony, which is quite screte as to the issue and does not expect a protracted conflict. From conversations with a naval expert and American authority, who has just come from Spain, I learn it is expected that the Spanish fleet will concentrate at Cape Verd and steam in full force across the Atlantic."

ernment cannot allow either beiligerent to make its neutral harbors a rendezvous for operations or permit either to obtain coal or supplies, expected for the purpose of reaching a home port. But if the Spanish squadron now at the islands moves toward another base, either Porto Rico or the Canaries, dispositions will have to be made to meet this manoeuvre, which may play ernment cannot allow either beiligerent to make But if the Spanish squadron now at the islands moves toward another base, either Porto Rico an important part in determining the character of the Cuban campaign.

WILL NOT COUNTENANCE PRIVATEERING.

In view of the fact that neither Spain nor the United States signed the Treaty of Paris, under which certain general rules were laid down for the conduct of war on the high seas and, the protection of neutral commerce, the State Department announced officially this afternoon that this country would not counte nance privateering during the approaching struggle with Spain. American men-of-war are also to be instructed to observe the other vital provisions of the Treaty of Paris, that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods unless contraband of war, and that neutral goods, not contraband discharging his naval duties. But in the meanof war, captured under the enemy's flag are not liable to confiscation.

This country will also accept its own repeated ruling that a blockade to be binding on neutrals must be made effective. By proclaiming in advance its adherence to the most advanced observances of maritime warfare the United States adopts an attitude which will command the approval and support of every European Power. Spain, on the other hand, seems already to have made preparations for privateering on a large scale-a practice which, if persisted in, is likely to get her into serious trouble with the more powerful maritime nations. It is believed, indeed, to be the well-matured intention of both Great Britain and Germany to resent any infringement by Spanish privateers of the rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and any such violation of those rights will lead to a speedy demand on Spain that the war shall

SPAIN'S REQUEST REFUSED. GERMANY DECLINES TO SELL HER ORDNANCE AND ARMY SUPPLIES.

Berlin, April 20 .- The officials of the Foreign Office here confirm the report that the Spanish Government has asked Germany to sell ordnance and army supplies. They add that the request has been refused.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN. READY TO MOVE ON HAVANA. THE VOLUNTEER FORCES CAPTAIN SAMPSON'S FLEET AT KEY

> WEST STILL AWAITS THE WORD. READING BULLETINS FROM WASHINGTON AND

AS TO THE NATURE OF THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Key West, April 20.-Reading bulletins from Washington and target practice still occupy the time of the men on the fleet, to the exclusion of active movement. The Iowa has been practising with heavy guns. Two vessels are now sent out on night patrol duty, while the torpedo-boats are kept employed. It makes no difference whether orders come to move on Havana Saturday night or Sunday afternoon, the squadron is ready. Every ship has been stripped so bare of everything except fighting tackle that nothing remains to be stripped.

The arrival of the Mayflower to-day was notable addition to the auxiliary cruisers. The officers of the fleet did not know she was so well provided with means of warfare.

During the remainder of the week half dozen additional vessels are expected, including wo or three Revenue cutters. The monitors been moved out beyond the reefs. They lie close to the docks. Captain Sampson has not yet let the people of Key West know whether the monitors are to remain for the defence of the har If the Spanish fleet were near Cuban waters or were close enough to Florida to make a dash, all of the monitors might be left at Key West. In the existing circumstances the in pression is that at least one of them, possibly the Puritan, will form a part of the fleet which moves for Havana. The monitors will be useful

The certainty that the cable which lands at Key West was cut last week is causing increased precautions to protect the line between here and the mainland. There is no safe means of keeping up a connection between Havana and Key West if the Spanish officials carry ou their avowed purpose of cutting the line off the They have nothing to gain by this action, but as a cable passing through American territory will be useless to them during th war they intend to break the connections as soon as they are satisfied the squadron is certain to move. They would then be dependent for communication with Madrid on the cable which lands at Santiago, on the eastern end of the island, via Jamaica. Presumably one of The insurgents themselves may interrupt the lines between Havana and Santiago. The naval commanders as yet have no indi-

cation of the nature of the blockade which the fleet will be called on to enforce. They are of the impression, however, that the Spanish authorities may settle the doubt by opening fire at long range from the shore batteries. If that is done, the question will be quickly settled by testing the efficiency of the guns of the Iowa and other vessels of the fleet.

THE CINCINNATI LEAVES THE FLEET. WENT OUT ON PATROL AND DID NOT RETURN-SPECULATION AS TO HER MOVEMENTS.

Key West, April 20 .- The cruiser Cincinnati is missing from her squadron of sister ships to-night, but there is no occasion to fear that disaster or accident has befallen her. With the Marblehead she went or patrol duty last night. Hitherto this duty has taken the acting ships eight or ten miles out in the waters of the Gulf. Last night, for the first time, two ruisers were assigned instead of one.

This morning the Marblehead returned as usual, but not the Cincinnati, which had not been sighted up to nightfall. Her absence was noted only by a few. Inquiry developed the fact that a message was signalled her from the flagship early this morning. Its import has not been ascertained on shore, but the answer waved back:

"Still nine miles out Will follow orders." What these orders were are known only to the commanding officers of the fleet and the Cincinnatt. The probability is that no alarming significance attaches to the incident, as the Cincinnati was most likely sent further out to gain greater command of the entrance to these waters from the Cuban side.

As this was the first occasion when the guard was kept on duty all night and the following day, it indicates that as the climax of the international drama approaches Captain Sampson is resolved to allow no loophole for surprise. Chaplain Chidwick, who was ashore today, said. "The Cincinnati went on patrol last night and is not back yet."

Others not connected with the ship say she may have gone to the Tortugas for coal.

POWERS REFUSED TO SPEAK. HOW ENGLAND AND GERMANY HEADED OFF

A PROPOSED NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT. London, April 21. The Vienna correspondent of "The Standard," declaring that joint European action is out of the question, says:

"After President McKinley's message the Ambassadors at Washington asked their Governments to authorize them formally to declare at the White House that the message had made an unpleasant impression, but the proposal failed to recommend itself to various Governments. England flatly refused and Germany asked what practical object was attainable. The pour parlers revealed the opinion that it would be a great mistake to make joint representation of any kind and that it would have been better for one or two Powers to offer friendly advice separately.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO TOO BUSY. SENDS HIS REGRETS THAT "PRIVATE DUTIES" WILL KEEP HIM AT HOME.

Madrid, April 20.-The Prince of Menaco, who is an officer in the Spanish Navy, has written to the Queen Regent warmly expressing regret at the fact that "private duties" prevent him from pesetas to the national fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish Navy.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has sent a subscription of 30,000 pesetas to the national fund. It is announced that the fund is being "hugely hugeletical". while he has forwarded a subscription of 10,000

It is announced that the fund is being "hugely augmented."

VOW OF THE SPANISH SAILORS. AT THE SHRINE OF THE VIRGIN THEY SWEAR NEVER TO RETURN TO SPAIN UN-

LESS VICTORIOUS. Madrid, April 20 .- Advices from Cadiz say that the commander of the new Spanish squadron now being formed there recently visited the shrine of the Virgin with his men and there addressed the crews of the ships, offering the choice of remaining behind to whoever felt fear. The crews, it is added, unanimously declared that they preferred to go to battle, whereupon the Spanish commander and his men knelt and took a solemn yow never to return to Spain

STEAMSHIP ROUTES NOT TO BE CHANGED.

Liverpool, April 20 .- The officials of the Cunard Steamship Company here declare there is no truth in the statement that they have decided to change their ports of call. They add that their vessels will continue to sail from here to New-York and Boston, as heretofore.

At the offices of the White Star Line it was also announced that the steamers of that company will centinue their trips to New-York, even if war breaks out between the United States and Spain.

READY FOR M'KINLEY'S CALL

WAR DEPARTMENT PREPARATIONS TO HANDLE EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN.

ALL THE LIGHT BATTERIES THAT CAN BE RAISED WILL BE ACCEPTABLE-PRESI-

> DENT MAY ACT IN ANTICIPATION OF WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 20.-The energies of the War Department to-day were devoted to preparations for the mobilization of the volunteer force which is to be summoned by the Presi reau all other matters were temporarily laid aside to arrange for the prompt transportation, equipment and utilization of this army. Adjuant-General Corbin completed telegrams to the Governors of all the States, specifying the quota required in each instance, to be sent immediately after the President's proclamation is issued, and the blank muster rolls were put in pack ages and addressed for mailing.

The Ordnance Department has the required arms ready at the arsenals for speedy shipment and the Commissary-General has perfected his plans for feeding the men as soon as they are placed under arms. The Quartermaster-General, under the special authority of Secretary Furey, Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Philadelphia depot, to solicit ten-day bids supplies for which the volunteer army will have most urgent need, including blouses, hats, shoes and underclothing ruitable for the climate of Cuba. A telegram was also sent to Colone hammocks for the volunteer forces and ordering him to purchase instead cots not to exceed fifty thousand.

ARTILLERY MOST NEEDED. The chief solicitude of the Army is that the colunteer calls shall result in a hearty response

from all the artillery organizations of the State

militia. Practically the entire artillery strength of the Army, except the light batteries now assembling at Chickamauga, has been diverted to the duty of coast defence, and the force of this small. Although orders were issued to-day to the Regular Army putting every light battery on a war footing and thereby increasing the armament of each to six guns, the demand for other branch. No difficulty whatever is apprehended in securing sufficient cavalry from the volunteers, and the response to the call for infantry promises to be embarrassingly large, perhaps ten times greater than can be accepted, but practically all the light batteries of the or ganized militia will be welcomed.

WHAT THE STATES CAN FURNISH

According to the latest reports received at the office of the Adjutant-General the number of light batteries, with their aggregate strength of officers and men in the various State militias, is as follows:

States Batteries. Force diana South Carolina South Dakota... Tennessee

Several of these batteries are equipped with Gatting and machine guns, but could quickly be familiarized with howitzers.

GREAT TASK TO BE QUICKLY MET.

The scope of the War Department's present plans may be realized when compared with the efforts of the last six weeks in placing the small Regular Army on a war footing and the progress made in the same time in fitting out the Navy. The work now begun involves a larger force of men, and, though its details are capable of speedier completion and not complicated by the difficulties attending the rapid expansion of the Navy, the mobilization of the volunteer army and its dispatch in fighting trim to Cuba will hardly be accomplished in a week or two.

The problems that confront the medical corps alone in providing for the health of eighty thousand unacclimated, unhardened men are numerous. Even before a blow is struck and before a surgical case has to be opened the Army doctors will have as much as they can attend to, with so many raw recruits passing their first nights in tents, having frequent changes of drinking vater and undergoing long marches under a tropical sun. The camps at New-Orleans, Mobile and Tampa will probably satisfy hundreds of men that they have made a false estimate of their physical capacity for military life, and the vicissitudes of a single week in Cuba are expected to break down as many more, whose places will have to be filled by new calls on the

URGENT NEED OF NEW LAWS.

The progress of the Volunteer bill in Congress was marked by changes in consonance with Secretary Alger's authorized assurance in The Tribune this morning, which sufficiently indicated the desire of the War Department to secure the prompt passage of a bill that would sweep away the conflicting statutes now in force, whether the best result from a purely military point of view could be obtained or not.

The President hoped the bill would become law in time to call for volunteers under its provisions to-morrow morning, and it is possible that in case of serious delay in Congress he will ask for authority to issue his proclamation under the law as it stands, and act on the bill afterward. The Hull bill for Army reorganization is considered more urgent even than the Volunteer bill, and an appeal will be made tomorrow by Secretary Alger for its immediate onsideration.

The Navy is also handicapped on the eve of war by the failure to act on the Personnel bill. but assurances have been given that it will be taken up directly after the Army bills are out of the way. The increase it provides, especially in the engineering force, which is more essential to the welfare of a ship, both in peace and